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SCHOOL BUILDING.

SCHOOL ESTABLISHED 1877
District #10 Formed 1898
SCHOOL CHARTERED 1889
Building erected 1905

BURROUGHS SCHOOL

TRUSTEES
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WILMINGTON, N.C.  F. A. BURROUGHS  W. G. COLLINS
D. A. SPIVEY, SECRETARY

(From a marble plaque set into the wall of the right hallway facing south as Burroughs School is entered from the front door. Copied March 21, 1985, by Rubye Lee Wachtman. The plaque measures 4' x 6').

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PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR:

Society meetings:       Board meetings
July 8, 1985             September 9, 1985
October 14, 1985         December 9, 1985

Dues: $5.00 annually for individuals; $7.50 for married couples and $3.00 for students. One subscription to the Quarterly is free with each membership. If a couple desires two copies, the dues are $10.00. Checks may be sent to William H. Long, 1303 Laurel Street, Conway, S. C. 29526.

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Dear Members,

The round trip train ride from Conway to Myrtle Beach on Saturday, April 20, 1985, was a highlight of the year. Ninety-one adults and children were on board along with the picnic baskets and coolers. There was a sense of deja vu for many for this was the way in which they had traveled to Myrtle Beach every summer as children.

A part of Horry County never before seen by many of the passengers was witnessed--including bears crossing the track.

It would be a close contest in deciding who had the most fun--grandparents or grandchildren.

I hope that all of you have a safe and happy celebration of the 4th of July. Pause during your day and give a thought to the ones who made it possible.

Best wishes,

Miriam Tucker

RESERVE YOUR COPY NOW!!!!

We expect that Dr. A. Goff Bedford's history of Horry County will be available this summer. Send your reservation to W. H. Long, Jr., 1303 Laurel St., Conway, SC 29526. $20.00 hardback; $15.00 paperback. Add $2.50 each copy for mailing. Be sure to give complete address.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BURROUGHS SCHOOL
by Rubye Lee Moore Wachtman

The Burroughs School in Conway, South Carolina, stood, in the early 1900s, on the land where Mr. W. L. Bryan later built his house and where his daughter now lives (606 Main Street). The large, two-story white Bryan house, with outbuildings, is now listed (1985) as one of Conway's Historic Homes.

I watched parts of the Burroughs School burn. My parents lived diagonally across Main Street from the school. I remember sitting (as a very young child) in my mother’s lap on our front porch and watching a bucket brigade led by Mr. Willie Goldfinch direct volunteers to fill buckets with water from an everflowing artesian well in our back yard. The buckets were passed along, hand over hand, until the last man in line could throw the water on the fire.

The overflow from our artesian well was channelled across unpaved Main Street to a 20’ x 10’ deep Fire Well, made of poured concrete, which the town had built on the southeast corner of Main Street and 7th Avenue. The top of the Fire Well was poured concrete, and a grating or grill was inset into the top, so that a hose could be lowered into the Fire Well and reach the water.

The Town’s fire protection was a high-wheeled wooden cart in which hoses and a hand operated pump were carried. A long tongue at the front was pulled by volunteers.

About 1965 I saw this same cart, abandoned by the Fire Department, sitting in a week grown field somewhere near the City Dump. The cart was almost completely rotted.

After the original Burroughs School burned a new school was built on Main Street in Conway just north of the Atlantic Coast Line Y, the same site the Burroughs School sits on today.

I started to school in 1911. Mr. Power W. Bethea was superintendent. My first grade teacher was Miss Ida Moore, and I loved her dearly. She was motherly, kind and patient. The room was heated by a wood-burning stove with the long stove pipe vented through a window. Older boys carried in the wood and fires were kindled by Miss Ida, using fat lightwood splinters brought from home by her pupils.

Toilet facilities were 3-holer privies, two of them, built "down the hill" from the school building, with space left behind them for the Town Cart, driven by a nice black man named Turner. He used a shovel to clean the privies and then carried the product away to the Town Dump. Occasionally a child would lose a personal belonging in one of the holes. Then someone would have to rush out and ask Uncle Turner to retrieve it.

Our room had a coat closet and a blackboard with an eraser and chalk. Miss Ida had a table and chair at the room’s front. A lot of the time she walked up and down the aisles with a little switch, and if a child was inattentive he had to stand up and have his legs switched. We sat in double desks with seatmates. Mine was Gertrude Nance, whose parents operated the Kingston Hotel.

I carried a lunch from home every day. The sandwiches were homemade biscuits, split and filled with scuppernong grape jelly, or crabapple or wild plum jelly. I usually had an apple or a banana, or sometimes a pocketful of home parched peanuts. We had no peanut butter then.

I had been taught to read and write at home before I started to school. Miss Ida decided I should skip the second grade and be promoted to the third grade. My teacher was a beautiful redhead with green eyes. I can’t remember her name. We studied reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The Spencerian handwriting
was beautiful and I'll always regret that I didn't save one of my writing books. One's right arm rested on the desk; the heel of the hand rotated in circles as the fingers formed the letters. The writing books were lined.

My fourth grade teacher was Miss Mary Harllee. She was sincere, firm and superior in every way. We had all the usual subjects. As we read about Indians in our geography lessons, she taught us how Indians made small vessels of coils of damp clay, stacked on top of each other with the edges sealed with wet clay.

FOURTH GRADE.
Reading from left to right.

(1) Elbert McWhite, Gordon Smith, Edwin Hardwick, Ernest Elliott, Mortimer Little, Arthur Richardson, Clyde Little, Leon Smith, Jessie Owens, Oscar Lee Wyatt.
(2) Anna Oliver, Thelma Anderson, Louise Dusenbury, Ruth Jenkins, Elneda Bryan, Blanch Taylor, Lucie Stasser, Hattie Johnson, Ruby Lee Moore, Hazel Faircloth, Mary Harlee (teacher), Ruby Moore, Estella Reardon.

They were put in bright, hot sunny windows to dry thoroughly. Miss Harllee had a kiln of her own at her sister's home, where she lived. Sometimes she'd take a few of the better pieces home with her and fire them in her kiln. She took us often on nature walks, down the railroad track to a wild plum thicket, or to Lakeside Cemetery, reading tombstone inscriptions, and learning much history from the epitaphs. We picked up pockets full of hickory nuts from under the hickory trees that grew in the southern part of the cemetery.

At school a basement had been added and our toilet facilities were there. We had steam heat also.

We had a fifteen minute "first recess" at 10 a.m. and an hour's recess at noon. We ate our homemade sandwiches then, or exchanged with others. Leona Jones sometimes brought cool, crisp cucumbers from her mother's garden, and I liked to swap with her.

About this time Mrs. Bessie (Leon) Burroughs, who lived diagonally across Main Street from the Burroughs School, brought handle baskets lined with tea towels,
filled with homemade sandwiches made by her, each wrapped in wax paper, and sold them during the noon recess. Someone told me there were ham, chickensalad, sliced cheese with jelly and perhaps other kinds, but I don't know; I never bought one. They sold for $0.10 each. She sold them from the large right hand front window that opened onto the porch. The demand was great and the sandwiches were always sold out before recess was over. She continued to sell sandwiches for years.

The girls made playhouses under the tall pine trees. They used their hands to push up walls of pine straw about four inches high, with openings left for doors but no windows. The four-room houses were large enough for girls to walk around in and were furnished with treasures brought from home. Tiny mirrors, wooden thread spools, patent medicine bottles, empty ointment jars, etc. Tiny dolls with china heads visited from house to house. Dried locust bodies were picked from the pine tree trunks to visit the dolls. Boys and girls alike wondered about these locusts. They clung tenaciously to the tree trunks, about shoulder high. We tried to connect them to biblical stories we learned in Sunday School about the Plague of Locusts. Today, in 1985, I wonder if locusts still cling to the pines east of the auditorium.

Boys played baseball, wrestled, or just walked and talked. I cannot remember what kinds of clothes the boys wore, except for homemade gingham shirts, sometimes shoes, but mostly they went barefoot.

In warm weather, girls wore homemade gingham dresses. Ferris waists, homemade cotton drawers and petticoats served us well. Long black cotton stockings with Mary Jane slippers protected our feet and legs. In cold weather girls wore homemade all-wool serge middy blouses and pleated skirts, always a navy blue outfit and a dark red one, with high lace-up black shoes. For Sundays and dress-up most of us had a white wool outfit, worn with white cotton stockings and Mary Jane slippers. We had warm all wool coats, caps, scarves and gloves ordered from National Bellas Hess, Montgomery Ward or Sears Roebuck by our mothers.

Boys wore heavy knickers with below-the-knee knitted cuffs, black stockings and high lace-up black shoes. All wool sweaters, jackets and caps were worn. Most of us had collapsible drinking cups. We caught drinking water from the two-foot-high spigot of the school's artesian well. It stood in front of the big, high front door steps of the building. A second cup of water was usually needed to pour over our hands to wash them. I believe this artesian well was dug by Zander Cox, the same well-digger who dug my parents' everflowing artesian well. The school's well-pipes may still be standing, but the water ceased flowing many years ago.

I can't remember the sixth grade teacher's name, but she taught us well. We had all the usual subjects. A newspaper clipping owned today by Collins Spivey lists the Honor Roll for the 6th grade of the Burroughs School as Edwin Hardwicke, Blanche Taylor, Elndea Bryan, Ruby Lee Moore and Donald Richardson in the second month of the 1916 school year. (See next page.)

Our 7th grade teacher was the sister of Mrs. Broadus Alexander (wife of the superintendent who succeeded Mr. Bethea). Her name was Helen Grey. She was tall and slender with long red hair in a bun and grey eyes. This was the year of preparation for high school. We studied all the usual subjects, applied ourselves, and did well.

Every year there were report cards to be carried home to our parents each month. Parents noted the marks, the deportment, teacher's comments, and signed the cards. Woe to the pupil who returned his report card not properly signed or with a forged signature.

As we entered the eighth grade, the first year of high school, a whole new world opened up to us. Miss Lucy Spivey taught us math. I loved algebra and did well in it. Miss Connor started us in Latin, but she got sick and had to leave,
so Miss Emma Moss taught us. She was strict and demanding and we really had to study at home as well as during study periods. It was an excellent year's study--"Gallia is omnis divisa in partes tres" (All Gaul is divided into three parts) won't be forgotten soon by me. Mrs. Broadus Alexander taught us English, Mr. Cox taught us geography. We had American history and perhaps other subjects. Mr. E. T. McSwain taught physics.

In the 9th grade, the same teachers were with us and we continued our same studies, with perhaps others. Details of this year are hazy to me.

The 10th grade was an exciting year. We had learned that the eleventh grade was to be added. Geometry, Cicero and ancient history were added. Debating societies were formed. The same teachers were with us. The first "field Day" was held. It was a county-wide affair since the Burroughs School was the only high school in Horry County in 1920. I was invited to portray the Statue of Liberty and lead the parade from the Burroughs School down sandy, unpaved Main Street to the Horry County courthouse grounds. I rode in a horse-drawn wagon. I was swathed in white draperies with the crown sitting atop my long, light brown curls. My uplifted right arm held the torch aloft. Mr. Cox directed the parade and was helped by the other teachers. It was a gala parade, with many horseback riders, bicycles, a few very early automobiles, the entire student body walking, singing, shouting, eating and just generally having fun. Clowns made the people laugh. Along the way porches were filled with sighseers. The Conway Band, led by Mr. Ike Long, played "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and other stirring and patriotic songs. I cannot remember who else was in the band, but Mr. Long played the bass horn. He was the father of the present (1985) Mayor of the City of Conway, the Hon. Ike Long, Jr., who has his father's bass horn.

People from all over the County came to Conway to spend the day.

When we reached the courthouse grounds contests and races were held. A greased pig race was fun. A three-legged race was run. A bag race was exciting. Politicians mounted platforms and made speeches. Homemade picnic lunches brought from home were spread on cloths on the ground as families and friends gathered together. At 5:00 p.m. when Field Day was officially over, square dances and singing were enjoyed. Field Day 1920 was a day I'll long remember. In later years when I visited the real Statue of Liberty and climbed up inside the arm
holding the torch, and looked out of the windows just below the crown, my thoughts went back to 1920.

This same year Mr. Cox held a geography examination for the entire high school. It had ten questions, each counting ten points. Each child was required to take the test--no excuses were allowed, and, if absent, the child had to take the test the next day. Several days later Mr. Cox made the announcement in chapel that Rubye Lee Moore had made a perfect score of 100, the only perfect score. There were plenty of 90s, etc.

I cannot remember Field Day 1921. Perhaps none was held. Several years later Field Days were held on the grounds of other Conway schools, but I don't think another parade was held on Field Day. Beautiful parades were always held on Independence Day, led by Mr. Long and the Conway Band.

As we entered the 11th grade in August 1920, many of our classmates did not go to the 11th grade with us. Some went away to various colleges to join relatives already there. Some held back in order for slower brothers or sisters to catch up so that both could enter college together. Some moved to other towns. Others went to work. Some married. Among those who did not enter the 11th grade with us were: Collins Spivey, Louise Dusenbury, Edna Nichols, Margaret Dawsey, Tom Graham, Leona Jones, Elise Lewis, Hazel Faircloth, Irene Alexander, Maxie (Shad) Jones and Clytie Lewis. There were others, but their names escape me now.

Mr. Broadus Alexander was superintendent of the school. Mr. F. J. Cox was principal, and our teachers included Miss Lucy Spivey, Miss Helen Grey, and Mrs. Broadus Alexander. Mr. Edmund T. McSwain taught us Latin.

Early in 1921 Mrs. Alexander, helped by the other teachers, directed a play, "The Importance of Being Earnest." Every one of the 11th graders had a part. Mine was the elderly spinster aunt. My long curls were upswept and held up by a topza Spanish comb. I wore the actual dark grey wedding dress of Mrs. Bettie Long, one of Conway's beloved citizens. The dress had a tightly laced bodice trimmed with passamenterie and a full, gored skirt with a bustle. Under it I wore one of my mother's fine cotton trousseau petticoats, gathered to a waistband, with hand-sewn tucks around the bottom half of the skirt, and edged with hand-made lace. Black kid pumps and real silk black hose completed my costume.

I cannot remember the different parts played by the other nine people, nor can the people I've asked been able to remember.

At intermission, groups of singers entertained, and they received tremendous applause.

The play was given on the stage of the auditorium. The auditorium ran from front to back of the building, ending at the west end where three large windows looked out into a grove of pines. The ceiling was 14' high. The auditorium was on the second floor and was reached by two high, wide staircases, one on the north side and one on the south side. Three steps led from the floor to the stage, and a single turn-switch light hung from the ceiling.

Graduation exercises were held on June 3, 1921. The graduates, five girls and five men, were

Elneda Stone Bryan  
Jamie Helen Marsh  
Florence Evelyn Collins  
Lucille Sasser  
Ruby Lee Moore  
Elbert Norton McWhite  
Paul Earl Sasser  
Albert Derrick Stalvey  
John Dock Sessions  
Keith Rochelle Mishoe

Class officers were:

President: John Dock Sessions  
Vice-President: Paul Earl Sasser  
Salutatorian: Lucille Sasser
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Song Leader: Albert Derrick Stalvey
Friendliest and Prettiest: Rubye Lee Moore
Most Likely to Succeed: Jamie Helen Marsh
Secretary: Florence Evelyn Collins
Valedictorian: Elbert Norton McWhite
Historian: Elneda Stone Bryan
Treasurer: Keith Rochelle Mishoe

The girls wore white dresses with high heeled white kid pumps and real silk white hose. Long curls were knotted into a bun at the back of the head. Lucille Sasser cut her hair in a flapper bob.

My dress was white silk georgette. My mother went to Norfolk, Virginia, in April 1921 to buy it. Other dresses were white silk taffeta, white cotton eyelet embroidery and white cotton batiste.

The men wore white cotton "ice cream" pants, black lace-up oxfords and dark coats. We had beautiful gold class rings with the words "Burroughs High School" inscribed on the round flat top. There was not a yearbook. Class colors were green and gold.

The Reverence A. D. Betts, pastor of the Conway Methodist Church, gave the invocation. Mr. Betts was not only a minister, but also a substitute teacher at the Burroughs School. As the ceremony proceeded, Mr. Alexander shook hands, called out each name, congratulated each, and handed each his diploma, as Mr. Cox handed the diploma to him.

After the exercises were completed, flower girls and ushers brought up bouquets of flowers and assorted small gifts and handed them up to the stage to Mr. Edmund McSwain (another of our teachers), who then handed them to the graduates. It was a joyous occasion. We were young and vigorous, we had achieved our goal, we were healthy and happy and had every hope of future success.

Graduation night Miss Lucy Spivey gave the class a party in her home. We played games, had contests, sang songs and told jokes. She served delicious cookies, sandwiches and fruit punch. She gave each a small memory book made of green and gold construction paper, stapled together, with pages for signatures, autographs, sentiments, with "Class of 21" written on the outer cover. Afterwards all of us rode around Conway for hours, until a late bedtime. We loved Miss Spivey deeply and shall always remember the wonderful party.

Jamie Marsh (Mrs. J. G. Lewis, Conway, S. C.) and I still have our diplomas. A copy of mine is attached.

The auditorium was used for chapel exercises, community gatherings, debating societies, spelling bees, lectures and concerts. A center aisle and a wall aisle on both sides made entering and leaving easy. Tiers of seats were on both sides. Every entertainment was well attended. The concerts were marvelous. One particular group of singers was Hal Holmes, baritone; Joe Graham, tenor; Tom Graham, tenor; and Kelly Dorman, bass. Among their favorite songs were "I Dream of Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair", "Kathleen Mavourneen", "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling", and "When Big Profundo Sang Low C". When Kelly Dorman rolled out his very deep bass, the applause was deafening. I don't know the name of the piano accompanist, perhaps it was Miss Emma Moss. A favorite piece of everyone's was "Humoresque". Some concerts were entirely hymns.

The Chautauqua lectures were extremely popular. After a few years the lectures were moved into the Chautauqua tent which stood on the south side of Main Street, near where Mr. Malcolm Collins built his house. I will remember the most popular Chautauqua lecture--"Acres of Diamonds".
Jamie and I enjoy reminiscing over the telephone about our happy memories of Burroughs High School. I do not know when it became Conway High School. I thought it was Burroughs High in 1921, but our diplomas say Conway High.

A diploma issued to Wallace Gleaton in 1911 says Burroughs High.

Four of the original ten members of the graduating class of June 3, 1921, Conway High School, are alive today. They are

Mrs. J. G. Lewis (Jamie Helen Marsh), Conway, S. C.
Mrs. Roy Kirton (Florence Evelyn Collins), Conway, S. C.
Mrs. J. B. Wachtman (Rubye Lee Moore), Conway, S. C.
Commander Elbert Norton McWhite, Conway, S. C.

My happy memories of the Burroughs School have enriched my life.

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**PROGRAM**

**Graduating Exercises**

**BURROUGHS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM**

Monday Evening, June 6, 1921.

---

Chorus

Salutatory Address .................................. Lucille Sasser

Class History ..................................... Elneda Bryan

Class Will ........................................ Evelyn Collins

Class Prophecy ..................................... Rubye Lee Moore

Valedictory Address .............................. Elbert McWhite

Music

Literary Address .................................. Dr. J. C. Guilds

*President Columbia Female College.*

Graduation exercises for the Class of 1921 and the diplomas awarded to Mrs. Rubye Lee Moore Wachtman and Mrs. Jamie Marsh Lewis, both of Conway, S. C.
Clippings from the two Conway newspapers about the graduation exercises for the Class of 1921.

**BURROUGHS HIGH SCHOOL CLOSES**

**LITERARY ADDRESS**

Dr. J. C. Guilds

The commencement exercises, which began last Thursday night with a play by the grammar grades, and closed Monday night with the graduating exercises, were characteristic of the splendid work that has been done in the school this year. The auditorium was crowded, to overflowing Thursday evening when the play by the grammar grades was given, about six hundred being present. Those taking part, even to the smallest child, were perfect in their acting, showing that much time and effort had been put forth by those who trained the children for this part of the closing exercises.

The play, "The Importance of Being Earnest," was given by the high school Friday, and each one carried out their part perfectly, and much credit is due them and those who put on the play.

The commencement sermon was preached Sunday morning at the Methodist church by Dr. J. C. Atkinson, the pastor. The graduation exercises were held in the school auditorium Monday evening. The class, consisting of five girls and five boys, occupied seats on the rostrum with the superintendent and the speaker of the occasion. First on the program was a chorus by high school girls, followed by the salutation by Lucille Sasser, Class History, Elsbeth Bryan; Class Will, Evelyn Collins; Class Prophecy, Ruby Lee Moore; Valedictory, Elbert McWhite. A piano solo was then given by Miss Laura Jenkins, the music teacher, followed by the Literary Address by Dr. J. C. Guilds of Columbia College. Dr. Guilds delivered a splendid, stirring address, and made a most favorable impression on his audience.

After the delivery of the diplomas John Sessions presented, Prof. E. D. Alexander with a gift from the graduating class, showing their appreciation of the interest he had taken in the class this year. After a few remarks in response to those of Mr. Sessions, Prof. Alexander made a short address to the trustees and patrons of the school, stating that he appreciated the co-operation of the teachers, and with the closing he felt that this was one of the most successful terms he had ever had.

**BURROUGHS HIGH SCHOOL CLOSES**

**Commencement Exercises at School Auditorium Monday**

**LITERARY ADDRESS BY DR. J. C. GUILDS**

**Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. Atkinson at Methodist Church Sunday**

The Burroughs High School of Conway closed a very successful year with the commencement exercises held in the school auditorium Monday night. Dr. J. C. Guilds, President of Columbia College, delivered the literary address, which was instructive and entertaining. Those receiving diplomas, having finished the eleventh grade, were: Miss Ethel Belle Miss, Miss Evelyn Collins, Mr. John Sessions, Miss Elsblade Bryan, Mr. Elbert McWhite, Miss Jamie Marsh, Mr. Paul Sasser, Miss Lucille Sasser and Miss Ruby Lee Moore. The other member of the class, Mr. Derrick Stalway, received a certificate.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered last Sunday, by Dr. J. C. Atkinson, Pastor of the Methodist Church, at the Methodist Church. The sermon was a most appropriate and altogether fitting one for the occasion. Dr. Atkinson stressed the fact that many opportunities and wonderful advantages were open to and within reach of the members of the graduating class, and those similarities situated; that God, the State and one's self make a trinity of powers that can accomplish all things.

The literary society for the class and class play were given last week and were largely patronized and enjoyed. This year has been a very successful year for the School. Prof. E. D. Alexander has rendered the most efficient service as Superintendent and the public will be glad to learn, that he will be back next year, when still greater things will be undertaken.
HORRY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

by Flossie S. Morris

In the year 1912 Dr. E. Olin Watson left the pastorate of Washington Street Church in Columbia to head a new institution, the Horry Industrial School. Dr. Watson, having served the eastern counties of the state as Presiding Elder of the Marion District, was so impressed with the great need for educational work that he gave several years to the development of this institution.

The idea of an independent high school with industrial courses, where boys and girls could work out their expenses, met an instant response. A substantial beginning was made, the foundation laid for an administration building, a large farm was operated, and the prospects were bright.

Financial difficulties arose, and with no church or other help supporting it, the project could not be carried out. The plant was then tendered to the Methodist Conference to be run on the lines as originally planned and was accepted.

In 1916 the Conference appointed S. C. Morris, one of its members as President. During the six years following the school enjoyed substantial growth. A $50,000 administration building was put up on a new site in Aynor, S. C. Rev. Morris tried to get the trustees to begin planning to turn the school into a junior college, but they did not see any way of doing this. Rev. Morris consequently resigned and went back into the pastorate of the S. C. Conference.

Succeeding Rev. Morris as President of the school were Rev. J. D. Brown of Hemingway and Rev. A. C. Aston of Latta.

No story of the Horry Industrial School should be told without mention of Col. R. B. Scarborough and Hon. W. P. Lewis, trustees, who gave unstintingly of their time and means to make it what it was.

BUCKSVILLE AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY AND LATER

by Flossie S. Morris

When the mill closed down at Bucksville, there were families living there: Averils, Higgins, Beatys, Mrs. Mary Saye Buck (widow of Fred Buck), McCarrhys (called the Mikes), Mrs. Mary Anderson and the William Andersons. The Sparkmans moved to Georgetown. One family of Beatys moved to Murrell's Inlet. Captain Louis Beaty moved to his farm, planted a tea garden, grew and cured tea for the trade. This was the first tea garden in South Carolina. He also had a pear orchard and canned pears for sale. The farm was quite a large one with the usual crops of the area, corn, cotton, potatoes, and I expect he planted rice for his family and laborers' use.

About the year 1900 the tenant house in which they lived at "The Bay" was burned, and they moved to a house he owned at Bucksville and soon moved to Georgetown where he was employed by the Clyde Line Steamship Company.

B. L. Beaty's wife was Frances Grissette (aunt of Mrs. Winnie Coles). They had one daughter named Nancy. To the children who lived near they were Cousin Louis, Cousin Fannie and Cousin Nannie.

Mr. Higgins bought a farm (I think from my father, M. F. Sarvis), built a nice house and lived there, but later moved back to his house at Bucksville and had a store near his home. Of the Higgins children, Herman was the eldest. He married Nolie Oliver. Lottie married Dr. Johnson and lived at Johnsonville. Jim and Josh went to Georgetown when their mother died to live with their brother Heman.
Mrs. Higgins had the Post Office at Bucksville. After her death a Negro man named Cochran was appointed.

During the Reconstruction years a northern man named Farrar (?) came down to work among the Negroes. He took the young lad Cochran up north and educated him. When I was a child there was an article in The Youth's Companion about this man Farrar. Cochran, I suppose, was appointed Post Master when either McKinley or Roosevelt was president.

Later Mrs. George Averil kept the Post Office. She was followed by Mrs. Lasea Singleton, and when she left, Mrs. Goldie Moore kept it until it was discontinued.

Capt. Beaty, needing help with the activities of his farm, cannery and tea business, employed Armand Vaught from Gallivant's Ferry to help him. He lived with the family and became fast friends with my two brothers. When war was declared with Spain, he joined the 10th S. C. Volunteers Regiment. I don't know whether he got to Cuba or not, but he sent to my mother his picture and one of Cubie, the 10th Regiment mascot. My mother had been as a mother to him.

Later "Mr. Vaught" as I called him (children around Bucksville didn't call grown men by their given names) went to Florida. I hope that his relatives can tell us something more about him.

1. - Armand Vaught
2. - Cubie, mascot of the 10th SC Volunteers

CAN YOU HELP?

E. Frank Harrelson, 1107 Mt. Pleasant Way, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034: I am particularly interested in genealogy resources that you might have relative to Harrelson name, or names and addresses of persons that I may contact in this regards. I have purchased a documented genealogy of the Haralson, Harrelson name from a researcher living in Arizona. It is very good document but does leave some unanswered questions. For example, in the introduction to the Craven District of South Carolina, there is a strong implication that the Harrelson ancestry is English being traced to William Harrelson. However, Lillie Harrelson of Loris, now deceased, told me that the Harrelsons had immigrated from Sweden to England and then to America. I contacted the author of the book with this information, and he did concede that this information might in fact be correct. I would be very interested in corresponding with a genealogist locally who might have more information.

Also, do you know of anyone who might have an inventory of the Zoan Cemetery near Loris? I believe that it is towards Finklea. I also have learned that there were two Zoan Cemeteries. One was in the woods behind the Church. It was on land that was purchased by private interests and the tombstones were bulldozed down. The other is adjacent to the Church.

I look forward to receiving your Quarterly...
ATLANTIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY AT BUCKSVILLE

by Flossie S. Morris

During the years about 1902-1904 the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company of Georgetown had a logging business at Bucksville. A railroad was built from Bucksville as far out as Lucas Bay, about 7 or 8 miles.

The Sanderson, Pierce and Strickland families from North Carolina moved into the vacant houses. Others, Erv. Pierce, Owen Savage, Brett and Teachy (probably a descendent of the old pirate), came to take part in the logging operation. Those who were not family men boarded with Mrs. Fred Buck and other families.

The Sandersons lived in the B. L. Beaty house. They had one boy, Detlow. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce lived in the Ned Beaty house. They had three girls and four boys. The oldest girl, Lily, married Hamp Dusenbury, Maggie married John Altman, Jim married May McMichael, Dawson married May Clardy.

The Stricklands lived in the Higgins house and later moved to Murrell's Inlet. Mr. Sanderson seemed to be the boss of the operation. Mr. Will Crosby was engineer. He, his wife, and two little girls, Mary and Beulah, boarded with our pastor, F. E. Hodges of the Bucksville Charge.

The Commissary was kept by Ned Grier in the old store. At the age of eight I had my first taste of olives from that store.

The engine (I think it was called a donkey engine, though it didn't look like a donkey to me) with the log cars went to where the logs had been cut, loaded up and came puffing back to the river where the logs were bundled by a horse that circled around, and I suppose the logs were fastened with a cable into a bundle. I don't know how many bundles were fastened together in the river for the tugboat Robert E. Lee to pull to Georgetown. At that time rafts and barges were pulled, not pushed.

Two horses were used alternately, both large, one black and one white. Bundling logs was a new way of making a raft. The old rafts had been single logs fastened together somehow, with a little platform and maybe a shelter with some means of having a fire for the raft man to cook his meals and a "raft man" frying pan to fry meat. And of course he had to have his coffee.

The rafts were very long. I suppose they had to tie up at night. My father said that when the old mill was running at Bucksville he could have walked all the way across the old dock on hewn logs. That was the only kind of logs that were sawed there. They were hewn to a square. The logs were probably long leaf timber cut, hewed, and rafted in long rafts from up or down the Waccamaw. The logs were from 30 to 60 feet long.

SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR

by Flossie S. Morris

At the turn of the century there lived on the road to Enterprise (a boat landing on Enterprise Creek) Captain Steven Woodberry and his wife Sally. They were known to us as Uncle Steven and Aunt Sally. He was captain of one of the many vessels that had come to Bucksville from Maine and other places north bringing materials that were not produced in this area.

Captain Woodberry had been married twice. First to Kate Stalvey, and, when she died, he married her sister Sally.

He had built a very nice house at Bucksville, but sold it to Capt. B. L. Beaty and moved to his farm. He had found his Sailor's Snug Harbor.
They had an adopted daughter, Bessie, and his nephew, George. George married Bertha Elks from Socastee. They had one daughter, Reba, who I think married a Lofton and lives in Georgetown.

Bessie married Ross Davis from Georgetown and lived there. They had three sons, Ross, Odell and Russell. I do not know who Ross married. Odell married Kathleen Sessions from Conway, the daughter of Sheriff B. J. Sessions. Odell died some years ago. I think Kathleen is living.

Russell married Frances Ward, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Josh Ward, from Waverly Mills.

THE LIBRARY HAS IT!

HORRY COUNTY CHURCH RECORDS

by Catherine H. Lewis and Carol Weigel

Back in the thirties the Works Progress Administration undertook an inventory of state and local historical records. As a part of it, there was a survey of records held by churches in South Carolina made in 1936. The work was done by local people in each county who were recruited, given minimal training, and paid for their contributions. While the information gathered is often incomplete and sketchy, we are nevertheless indebted for the information which does appear.

Horry County Memorial Library has acquired microfiche copies of the records for the churches in this county. Anyone interested is invited to come to the main library to see them.

The form used is summarized here, together with a list of the churches for which records were made.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Survey of State and Local Historical Records: 1936
Historical Records Survey

(Name of State)

Church Records Form

1. County City or town
2. Name of church Street address
3. Denomination Date organized
4. Date of lapse, if now defunct
5. Information as to previous buildings
6. Date present building dedicated or consecrated Rebuilt
7. Architecture, bells, inscriptions, special features of building
8. First settled clergyman Tenure Educational background
9. Minute books (By years, volumes, file boxes, etc.)
10. Register books of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, deaths
11. Record books of Sunday School or other organization
12. Financial records, if separate
13. Unpublished historical sketches: (give author, title, date when written and note if written in one of the record books)
14. Published histories or historical sketches or directories, etc.: (give author, title, place and date of publication)
15. Other record, miscellaneous manuscript material, etc.
16. Indicate by check condition of record: Excellent Good Poor Very Poor
17. Other information, particularly as to the origins, history, and previous names of the church.

1. Red Oak - S.B.C. - Zoan District
2. Good Hope - S. B. C. - 3 mi. Adrian
3. Beaulah - S. B. C. - Daisy (2 mi.)
4. Mt. Leon - S. B. C. - Hammond P. O.
5. Pleasant Hill - S. B. C. - Hammond P. O.
7. Buck Creek - S. B. C. - Longs
8. Ebenezer - M. E. S. - Longs
10. Mt. Ararat - S. B. C. - Ocean Drive
11. Salem - S. B. C. - Cool Springs
12. Cedar Creek - M. E. S. - Little River
13. Cool Springs - M. E. S. - Cool Springs
14. First Baptist - S. B. C. - Myrtle Beach
15. Aynor Methodist - M. E. S. - Aynor
16. Pleasant Meadow - S. B. C. Green Sea
17. Collins Creek - S. B. C. - Burgess
18. White Oak Bay - S. B. C. - Conway
21. Cane Branch - S. B. C. - Allsbrook (1½ mi.)
22. Sweet Water Branch - S. B. C. - Savannah Bluff
23. Pee Dee Church - Primitive Baptist - 12 mi. Conway
24. Green Sea - S. B. C. - Green Sea
26. Bayboro - S. B. C. - Bayboro
27. New Light - S. B. C. - Gurley
29. Galivant's Ferry - S. B. C. - Galivants Ferry
30. New Home No. 2 - S. B. C. - Galivants Ferry
31. Cedar Grove - S. B. C. - Cedar Grove
32. Conway, First - S. B. C. - Conway
33. Pee Dee - S. B. C. - Pawley Swamp
34. Ridgefield - S. B. C. - Conway, R. F. D.
35. Grace Chapel - S. B. C. - Bucksport
36. Antioch Ch. of Christ - S. B. C. - Galivants Ferry
37. Maple - S. B. C. - Maple School District
38. Pleasant Hill - Prim. Bap. - Myrtle Beach
39. Oakie Swamp - S. B. C. - 6 mi. Conway
40. Mt. Ariel - Freewill Bap. - Homewood, R. F. D.
41. Aynor Bap. - S. B. C. - Aynor
42. Red Hill - M. E. S. - Galivants Ferry
43. Conway Meth. - M. E. S. - Conway
44. Antioch - M. E. S. - Bucks Township
45. Willow Springs - M. E. S. - Bucksville Cir, 3 mi. Conway
46. Mineral Springs - M. E. S. - 3 mi. Bucksport
47. Centenary - M. E. S. - Savannah Bluff
48. El Bethel - M. E. S. - 4 mi. Conway
50. Union - M. E. S. - Toddville
51a. Brown's Swamp - 10 mi. N. Conway on Potato Bed Ferry Road
51b. Minutes of Waccamaw Circuit 1836-1855
52. First Pres. - Pres. U. S. - Myrtle Beach
53. Waccamaw - Pres. U. S. - between Bucksville & Bucksport
54. Skippers Chap. - Undenom. - Juniper Bay
55. Holiness - Pent. Hol. - Conway
56. Bayboro - Pres. U. S. - Bayboro
57. Loris - Pres. U. S. - Loris
58. Greenwood - S. B. C. - Conway, R. F. D.
59. Union Valley - S. B. C. - Wampee
60. Bethlehem - S. B. C. - Shell
61. Carolina - S. B. C. - Green Sea
62. Tilley Swamp - S. B. C. - Tilley Swamp
63. Sharon - S. B. C. - Hand
64. United - S. B. C. - Hand
65. Socastee - M. E. S. - Socastee
66. Zoan - S. B. C. - Lake Swamp
67. Durants - M. E. S. - Hickory Grove
68. Loris - S. B. C. - Loris
69. Loris - M. E. S. - Loris
70. Cherry Hill - S. B. C. - Daisy
71. Macedonia - S. B. C. - 4 mi. Loris
72. Free Light - Ind. Mis. Bapt. - Daisy
73. New Home, No. 1 - S. B. C. - Allsbrook
74. Sweet Home - S. B. C. - Longs
75. Sandy Plains - M. E. S. - Galivants Ferry
76. Rehobeth - M. E. S. - Galivants Ferry
77. Rehobeth - S. B. C. - Aynor
78. Mt. Hermon - S. B. C. - Aynor
79. Jordanville - M. E. S. - Jordanville
80. High Point - S. B. C. - Jordanville
81. Pisgah - M. E. S. - Aynor
82. Kingston Pres. - Pres. U. S. - Conway
83. Negro - Mitchell - Mis. Bapt. - Green Sea
84. Negro - St. Elizabeth - Mis. Bapt. Aynor
85. Negro - New Hope - A. M. E. - Bayboro
86. Negro - Chesterfield - Mis. Bapt. - Wampee
87. Negro - St. John - Free Will Bapt. - Aynor, R. F. D.
88. Negro - St. Joseph No. 2 - Mis. Bapt. - Wampee
89. Negro - Pent. Holiness - Pent. Hol. - Bucksport
90. Negro - Free Vine - Bapt. - Conway
92. Negro - Mt. Zion - Pent. Hol. - Conway
93. Negro - Savannah Bluff - Pent. Hol. - Savannah Bluff
94. Negro - Salem - A. M. E. Zion - Bucksport
95. Negro - Bethel - A. M. E. - Conway
96. Negro - St. James - A. M. E. - Conway 92 mi.)
98. Negro - Poplar - A. M. E. - Wampee
99. Iona - M. E. S. - 3 mi. Green Sea, Hwy 701
100. Negro - Mt. Zion - A. M. E. - "Free Woods", 5 mi. Socastee
102. Negro - Ebenezer - A. M. E. - Toddville
103. Negro - St. James - A. M. E. - Free Woods
104. Negro - Browns Chapel - A. M. E. Zion - Bucksville
105. Negro - Cherry Hill - Carey Lott Mis. Bap. - Conway
111. Negro - St. Peter - Mis. Bap. - "Free Woods"
113. Negro - Doctor's Chapel - Free Will Bap. - Conway, R. F. D.
116. Negro - Sandy Grove - Mis. Bapt. - Myrtle Beach
118. Negro - St. Paul - A. M. E. - Little River
120. Negro - St. Matthew's - Mis. Bap. - Cool Springs
121. Negro - McNeal Chapel - Mis. Bap. - Allsbrook
122. ? - Little Lamb - Free Will Bap. - "Cow Ford"
123. Negro - Hill's Chapel - Mis. Bap. - Cedar Creek
124. Negro - Hickory Grove - Mis. Bap. - Cedar Creek
125. Oak Grove - S. B. C. - Fair Bluff
126. Spring Branch - S. B. C. - Fair Bluff
127. Floyds - M. E. S. - Floyds
128. Wannamaker - S. B. C. - Duford Cross Roads
130. Bakers Chapel - S. B. C. - Conway
131. New Hope - Independent Bap. - Conway
132. Wampee - M. E. S. - Wampee
133. Browns Chapel - Baptist - Conway
134. Little River - M. E. S. - Little River
135. Homewood - M. E. S. - Conway
136. Salem - M. E. S. - Conway
137. Cedar Creek - S. B. C. - Nichols
138. Pleasant View - S. B. C. - Green Sea
139. Hebron - M. E. S. - Bucks Township
140. Zion Ch. - M. E. S. - Rt. 1, Galivants Ferry
141. Poplar - M. E. S. - Conway & Green Sea Hwy., Maple, S. C.

INCORPORATION DATES FOR HORRY COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES

submitted by Catherine H. Lewis

Letters from the office John T. Campbell, Secretary of State of South Carolina (dated March 7 and April 25, 1985) give the following dates of incorporation of the towns in Horry County:

Conway April 13, 1898
Loris July 26, 1902
Aynor May 21, 1914
Myrtle Beach March 12, 1938
Surfside Beach March 14, 1964
Atlantic Beach June 30, 1966
North Myrtle Beach May 7, 1968
Ocean Drive Beach July 29, 1948
Crescent Beach April 22, 1953
Cherry Grove Beach March 27, 1959
Windy Hill Beach Oct. 14, 1964
Briarcliffe Acres Feb. 25, 1976
VAUGHT, SOUTH CAROLINA

by Heyward Cuckon Bellamy

Traveling south on Highway 90 through Wampee, one finds a dirt road that runs eastward past Forest Lawn Cemetery. If this road is followed for about five miles it is found to end at a golf course. This course was constructed by Joe Perry of Horry County and is accessible from the east by way of a chairlift that crosses the inland waterway. The land adjoining the golf course marks the location of Vaught, South Carolina, a postal station that served the region until early in the twentieth century. The name derives from the Vaught family who inhabited the land for four generations.

John Vaught migrated from Germany to Charleston in 1751. When the ship was six days out of Charleston a son, Mathias, was born to John's wife. When the Revolution burst upon South Carolina, Mathias joined Francis Marion's brigade. He lost a leg at Cowpens in combat with Tarleton's light horse.

After the war Mathias settled in Horry County. He married Martha Mercy Todd and there were ten children. One son, Peter, was born May 30, 1784. He was to become a well known public servant in the area. He was a teacher, county sheriff, tax collector and a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1858 until 1862. He acquired thousands of acres of land, including the location that has been pinpointed as Vaught.

During the war between the States Peter Vaught built and operated the salt works at Singleton's Swash. The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies contain a detailed account of a raid on the salt works by the Union Navy.

Peter died on January 19, 1867, leaving the parcel of land surrounding Vaught to his son, Peter Vaught, Jr., who was born in 1823. Peter's first wife was Johanna Harrel. His second wife was Louisa Cuckon Futch, the widow of Kendrick H. Futch and the daughter of Dr. William Kelland Cuckon and Jane Elizabeth Lovell Cuckon. Louisa and Peter had six children, one of whom was William Hampton Vaught (1866-1948), who inherited the land described as Vaught, South Carolina.

William Hampton Vaught married Charlotte Rebecca Vereen, the daughter of Joseph Dewitt Vereen and Ann Waller Vereen. William managed the Vaught plantation until he moved to Myrtle Beach in the 1920's. The post office was housed in a small room on the porch of the house. The plantation was also the location of the state dispensary. The writer recalls the area well. Before World War II there were several outbuildings, a one-room schoolhouse and a cattle dip. The land became part of the bombing range during World War II and the buildings were all destroyed. The cattle dip survived and was preserved by Mr. Perry when he discovered it on the fringe of his golf course and thought that it might be a significant structure.

The writer recalls many stories about the post office and the dispensary as told by his mother, Louise Anna Vaught Bellamy. Louise served as postmistress during her youth. She handled the incoming and outgoing mail for a number of years. Katherine Clemmons, who married Louise's brother Joseph, also remembers the post office. She recalls waiting patiently each week for the magazine in which the serial Stella Dallas appeared.

Louise was to marry D. Frank Bellamy, the son of Dexter Bell Bellamy and Sarah Emmaline Gore Gellamy. They lived on Bellamy land at Wampee.

Through the years the writer has continued his interest in the area that, long ago, was a center of activity along the road from Wampee to the coast. During one of his research sessions in the office of the Probate Judge in Conway, he found a postal ledger that proved to be one of those "once in a lifetime" finds.
The little ledger was written, in part, in the unmistakable handwriting of Louise Anna Vaught. The ledger is a record of whiskey shipments to people in the area. It represents, as far as can be determined, the only remaining item associated with the post office. There is also evidence that our kinsmen purchased considerable spirits during those years.

A trip to the area today results in the recollection of many happy thoughts about people and structures no longer with us. It has been a continuing hope of the writer that Vaught, South Carolina and other significant locations in our county might be recorded some day on state markers.

Sources:
Bessent Family Bible
Conversations with family
Horry County Public Records, Conway, SC
Research by Carl Bessent
South Carolina Archives
The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies
Vaught Family Bible

WILL OF ELIZABETH GRAHAM
submitted by Ione Woodall

These are abstracts of documents found in the Horry County Probate Court, Box no. 3, Est no. 27.

Will dated 23 Dec. 1842.
Recorded 15 May 1850 in Will Book C, Page 15. (The 1850 Mortality Schedule shows that she died in May 1850 at the age of 80.)
Heirs listed:
My son John Graham.
My daughter Martha McCracken and her children Jane Martin, Andrew McCracken, and Thomas R. Mitchel McCracken.
My daughter Elizabeth Stevens, wife of Enoch Stevens.
My daughter Jane Rawls, wife of John Rawls.
Executors: Joel B. Skipper and Edward B. Wheeler.
Witnesses: A. B. Skipper, Ann D. Dawsey, Harriet E. C. Skipper.
Estate appraised 25 May 1850 by Pugh Floyd, Arthur B. Skipper, Abijah H. Skipper, and John A. Johnson.
Estate Sale 22 June 1850. Buyers were:
Hugh J. Floyd
Martha McCracken
Keneth M. C. Martin
Jefferson Jones
John N. Dawsey
John M. Hardwick
John Cannon
John Graham
Arthur B. Skipper
M. W. Strickland
Jesse Cannon
Daniel J. McQueen
Joseph Floyd
Samuel McQueen
Abijah H. Skipper
Thomas R. M. McCracken
A. D. Martin
Henry Gerrald
J. B. Skipper

CAN YOU HELP?
Mrs. A. E. VanOes, P. O. Box 416, Yalah, FL 32797: Need help on Elias JENERETTE, b. 1812 N. C., who married Anna Eliza THOMAS 1833 N. C. She was b c 1811 N. C. Who were her parents? Have researched the JENERETTES in New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick & Columbus Cos., N. C., as well as Horry Co. Can anyone help me find Elias' parents?
Miss Genevieve Cannon served as a teacher at Loris Elementary School during the 1930s when this picture of her fourth grade class was taken (1934). Miss Cannon was an outstanding teacher who made attending school a pleasure for her students. She still resides in Loris.

Several years ago Miss Cannon sent me a copy of the picture with a list of students. I thought that my classmates would like to have a look back in time.

First row (l. to r.) Second row Third row
Mary Wayne Suggs Margaret Suggs Vernese Graham
Marie Graham Pearl Graham Heyward Bellamy
Jacqueline Mishoe James Arnette Bernie Alford
Jackie Graham Earl Spivey George Oliver Fowler
Ruth Harrelson Malcolm Cox *Unknown
Jewell Harrelson Charles Dawes Boyce Todd
Ruby Graham Thomas Cox Earl Small
Dorothy Hilbourn John Dudley Currie Charles Strickland
Annie Murriel Blanton Margaret Fowler Fourth row
Della Mae Cox Dorothy Brown Genevieve Cannon

If members of the class see this, please let me hear from you (6 Church St., Wilmington, NC 28401). If readers happen to know anything about a member of the
class I would appreciate very much receiving this information.

* I believe that this youngster was the son of the couple who owned the Carolina Fun Show. Many readers will remember this traveling tent show that came to Loris each year. Vaudeville was still alive and well at that time, but silent movies were also shown. The son would perform; his specialty was a cowboy song which he sang while dressed in a cowboy suit.

**CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESENT-DAY HORRY COUNTY**

*By Janet H. Woodard*

**PROPRIETARY PERIOD (1670-1730)**

In 1682 three Proprietary Counties were established:
- Berkeley County: in the center
- Craven County: to the north
- Colleton County: to the south

Later: Granville County: to the extreme south of Colleton County

The **CHURCH ACT OF 1706** is very important to genealogists because it brought into effect more record keeping. Ten Parishes were created; of these ten only one was in Craven County and that was St. James, Santee (or French Santee). In 1721 Prince George, Winyah was established, being taken from St. James, Santee, still in Craven County. In 1734 the Parish of Prince Frederick was established, taken from Prince George, Winyah, embracing the region of the Upper Pee Dee on the West; still in Craven County. In 1767 All Saints Parish was established, taken from Prince George Parish, "that is to say, all the lands which lie between the sea and Waccamaw River, as far as the boundary line of North Carolina, and that the Parish in the county of Craven shall hereafter be called and known by the name of All Saints."

**COLONIAL TOWNSHIPS**

Governor Robert Johnson was appointed 15 December 1730, and at this time was instructed to mark out eleven townships of 20,000 acres each on the sides of rivers, each Township to form a Parish, with all inhabitants to have an equal right to the river. On the Waccamaw River the Township of Kingston was established, sometimes called Waccamaw Township, and occupied the same bluff where Conway now stands. Kingston was opened to settlement about 1734 and was long a small, poor community with a sprinkling of Scotch or Scotch-Irish and much land owned by outsiders.

The **CIRCUIT COURT ACT OF 1769** provided for seven Circuit Courts (or Judicial Districts) to be established; Charles Town, Beaufort, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Orangeburg and Ninety-Six. These Courts formed the basis from which all subsequent political and judicial subdivisions have developed. They were functional 1782/85 and then in 1785, following the Revolution, counties were laid out in each of these Districts. Records for these Districts begin in 1782; however, records exist for only three of the seven established, these being Charleston, Camden and Ninety-Six. Records of Beaufort, Georgetown, Cheraw and Orangeburg were destroyed.

In 1769 GEORGETOWN DISTRICT comprised the present counties of Williamsburg (Prince Frederick), Georgetown (Prince George), Horry (All Saints), Marion (Prince George), and parts of Florence and Dillon counties.

In 1785 GEORGETOWN DISTRICT contained four counties: Winyah, Williamsburg, Kingston and Liberty.

Thus we see the development of these counties as follows:

1769: Georgetown District (original District)
1785: Williamsburg County (from Georgetown District)
1798: Liberty County became Marion County
1801: Kingston County became Horry County
1888: Florence County (taken from parts of Williamsburg and Marion)
1910: Dillon County created.

HORRY COUNTY records date from 1801 to the present time.
SOME NEW THOUGHTS ABOUT THE PREHISTORY OF HORRY COUNTY

by William H. Keeling

Until recently it was generally accepted that the late prehistoric and early historic inhabitants of Horry County were members of the Siouan speaking group referred to as the Waccamaw. Early records do indicate that the population inhabiting the area at early English contact were members of this group. Recent evidence has given rise to the theory that these people were not, however, native to the region and that they may have been relative latecomers to the area.

Recent archaeological evidence uncovered at several separate sites in the area by various agencies, including the Institute of Archaeology, the State Highway Department's Archaeology Section, and the Museum's staff indicates that the population of this area at the time of the early Spanish explorations and settlements were probably members of the cultural grouping generally referred to as Mississippian and that they were members of the loose linguistic confederation known as the Muskogean. This group include the peoples referred to as the Creek, Seminole, and several other "tribes". The people in this area were probably members of the Creek confederation.

The Mississippian peoples are among the most interesting of the New World populations for several reasons. They were the most highly organized and widespread single cultural grouping in North America. They were colonizers who spread both culturally and physically over a wide area of North America from the Mississippi Valley as far east as the Atlantic Coast and as far west as Oklahoma. They also spread north to Wisconsin and as far north as Town Creek, North Carolina. In addition they influenced almost all of the late cultural developments in the Southeastern United States during the late prehistoric period.

Strangely enough, in many areas we know more about the cultural patterns of these people than we do of their lineal or cultural descendants who were contacted by the early English settlers. They spread throughout the prehistoric Southeast in the period from approximately 1200-1650 and then their far flung pattern of settlements seemed suddenly to collapse. This remained one of the major theoretical problems in the Southeast until very recently. The sudden abandonment of sites such as Town Creek about 1650 was the subject of many different explanations. This problem was recently solved for the South Carolina area by a careful study of early records and their correlation with archaeological evidence by Dr. Chester DePratter of the University of South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. He determined that several major Mississippian sites in the state were abandoned during a relatively short period of the middle sixteenth century.

Linking this to the fact that the various Mississippian peoples had extensive ties to one another through religion, trade, and kinship connections, and that these ties often involved physical contact, he detected the strong possibility of an epidemic being transmitted from one group to another. When this happened, there would be a very strong likelihood that the resulting population loss (which may well have exceeded 50% if later examples are any indication) and the breakdown of communications which would result would have produced major disruptions and possibly a withdrawal to the "heartland" area in Georgia and Alabama from which the ancestors of these people had come originally. Further evaluation of historical records indicated that the areas which were abandoned were almost all located in the regions visited by one explorer. Indeed, many of the villages and ceremonial centers abandoned by this time seem to be those identified by the explorer as ones which he visited. The individual who seems to have been the unknowing agent of such destruction was Juan Pardo, who left the Spanish garrison at Saint Elena outside what is now Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1566 and
followed a rather erratic path through much of the present state of South Carolina. The collapse of the social and economic structure in the area soon followed.

After the Mississippian collapse there was a general pattern of new groups moving into the areas they abandoned. In some areas, such as Town Creek, these seem to have been the descendants of local peoples who had been displaced by the Mississippian when they moved into the area. In our own area the Waccamaw appear to have been very similar in their cultural patterns to the people of southern North Carolina with some overtones of influence by the Algonkian peoples along the northern North Carolina coast. They probably moved into this area as a result of the "billiar ball effect". This theory simply says that as the English displaced group X they acquired enough guns and power to displace group Y and so on down the line. One group thus displaced, the Cape Fear, moved from the area west of Wilmington to the area north of Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. In general these groups would have moved into areas where there was little resistance and the recently abandoned Mississippian areas would have been ideal. They would also have been disrupted during such a move in their cultural and social patterns, producing the scattered, poorly organized villages described by early English writers.

We are faced, then, with a pattern which clearly indicates that the Waccamaw were a group of relatively late immigrants to the area and had few, if any, ties to the strong cultural patterns of those who once inhabited the area.

COMPLIMENTS, WE LOVE COMPLIMENTS!

Bill Long, our treasurer has passed along to the IRQ staff these comments that came along with the annual subscription renewals. We appreciate them all.

I enjoy every issue of the Independent Republic Quarterly.--Heyward C. Bellamy

... and please pass along my continued appreciation to the staff for a job well done! --Sonja L. Barbarich

The IRQ gets better all of the time! Everyone seems to do a wonderful job, and if ever I can help, please tell me.--Kathryne Smith Hurt

The check I sent to the Horry County Historical Society for $25.00 was to pay my yearly dues of $5.00 & the remaining $20.00 hopefully put to some use by your publication as I enjoy each issue so much.--Adalyn Kearns

Although I have not found any direct lineage of my "family tree", the Independent Republic Quarterly is most interesting and informative. I appreciate the excellent work of all who have made the publication possible.--Georgie I. A. Lefvandahl

We enjoy the Independent Republic Quarterly very much--even though we are not natives, the IRQ is interesting and a fun way to learn the history of the area.--Liz Kress

I really enjoy the Independent Republic Quarterly, but I wish there were more genealogy articles.--Charles B. Schweizer

The Quarterly has really been good and I enjoy it as always--look forward to every issue.--Janet Woodard

CAN YOU HELP?

Robert Clyde Lay, Sr., 923 Hawthorne St., Tallahassee, FL 32308: Would like the parents of William Kelly HOLT, Sr., who was b. in Horry Co., SC on 22 Feb 1822 (d. same place 17 July 1913), and the parents of his wife, Mary Frances CONNER, b. Horry County, SC, in 1820 (d. same place 15 Dec. 1890).
THE WILL OF BENJAMIN STEPHENSON

Copied at Horry County Courthouse by Flossie S. Morris

In the name of God, Amen, I, Benjamin Stephenson of South Carolina Horry District, Planter, being sick and weak of body - but of perfect mind and memory. Thanks be to God for the same but calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, Do make and ordain this my last will and Testament, That is to say,

First, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it, and my body to the earth from whence it was taken, And touching such worldly estate as it has pleased God to bless me with.

I dispose of in the following manner, First that all my lawful debts be paid. I also leave my beloved wife, Martha Stepehenson, the use of my plantation where I now live, with the household furniture and plantation tools, till my youngest child comes of lawful age, for the use of the family, not to sell any.

I, likewise, leave my stock of hogs, cattle and sheep for the use of my family till my son, William, comes of age, then to be equally divided according to the value of the other property. I give them between my wife, my sons, Samuel, William, James and Benjamin, my Daughters, Nancy and Martha.

I also leave my wife, for the use of my family, one Negro man named Bethel, Also one Negro woman named Jin till my youngest child comes of age or during her widowhood. I also give my Beloved wife, Martha, one negro child named Becca to her own use and behoof forever.

I also give my son, Samuel, one negro boy named Abram to his own use and behoof forever. I also leave my Daughter, Mary, one negro girl, Minder; I also give my son, William, one negro girl Lucy, and I also leave my daughter, Nancy, one negro girl, Hannah. I also give my son, James, one negro man, Bethel, I also give my Daughter, Martha, one negro woman named Jin, it is also my will that her next child shall belong to Martha and all the children she may have after the first one to be equally divided between my Sons, Samuel, William and James and Benjamin and Daughter, Polly. I also give my son, Benjamin the plantation and tract of land on which I now live, also that tract of land, bought of William Hemingway, except one hundred and seven acres given by deed to Daughter, Mary ----

Lastly, I do nominate, constitute, and appoint my son, Samuel M. Stephenson and my wife, Martha Stephenson executor and executrix to this my last will and testament, Revolving all other wills and deeds before this date, Ratifying and Confirming this to be my last will and testament ---

In witness, whereof I have unto set my hand and seal this twenty fourth day of Feby. In the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty seven, and in the fifty-first year of American Independence.

Benjamin Stephenson

Signed Sealed in presents of
Moses Harrelson
John C. Grainger
Lewis Harrelson

Recorded in Will Book A, Page 45
Recorded, November 17th, 1827
Recorded by John Durant
Ordy. H.D.
THE WILL OF JOHN SARVIS

Copied at Horry County Courthouse by Flossie S. Morris

In the name of God, Amen, I, John Sarvis of the State of South Carolina, Horry District, being weak in body but of a perfect sound mind, memory and understanding. Thanks be to Almighty God for the same and calling to mind the mortality of man and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament, in form and manner, following. VIZ:

First of all, I recommend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it, and my body to be buried in a decent Christian like manner, and as to what worldly goods it hath pleased the Lord to bless me with, I will dispose of in the following manner,

Namely, I will that all my just debts and Funeral expenses be paid and discharged at the discretion of my Executors—

ITEM: I lend my Daughter, Clarky Smith, wife of John Smith, during her natural life the use of the following Negroes and their increase, namely: Jenny and Jack together with what stock, kind, household goods and furniture, which she hath received from me in my life time and at her decease I give the said Negroes, Namely, Jenny and Jack with their increase to the lawful heirs of her body to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike.

ITEM: I lend unto my Daughter, Samantha Hucks, wife of John Hucks during her natural life the use of the following Negroes and their increase, Namely, Shade and Binah together with what stock kind, Household goods and furniture she hath received from me in my life time and at her decease I give the said negroes names, Shade and Binah with their increase to the lawful heirs of her body to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike.

ITEM: I lend unto my daughter wealthy Dennis, widow of Nathaniel Dennis during her natural life the use of the following Negroes and their increase namely Hope and Charlott together with what stock, kind, Household goods and furniture, she hath received from me in my lifetime, and at her decease I give the said Negroes, namely Hope and Charlott with their increase to the lawful heirs of her body to be equally divided amongst them share and share alike.

ITEM: I will that one tract of land containing six hundred acres on Maple Swamp be divided between my three named children in the following manner namely, one half to be given to my daughter wealthy Dennis and the other half to be equally divided between my other two daughters, Clarky Smith and Samantha Hucks.

ITEM: I lend unto my beloved wife, Hamah Sarvis during her natural life the use of the following negroes and their increase namely, Frank, Jim, Hannah, Moses and Little Charlott and at her decease, I give the said Negroes, namely, Frank, Jim, Hannah, Moses and Little Charlott and their increase to her six children, namely Mary, John, Fitz, Cornelius, Benjamin, Louisa, Pawley, Lewis Floyd and Elizabeth Sarvis and their heirs forever; also, I will that all my Stock, Kind, Household goods and furniture remain on the plantation until my youngest child, namely Elizabeth Sarvis shall arrive to lawful age or marry and then that my two youngest children namely, Lewis Floyd and Elizabeth Sarvis receive, each two cows and calves, one Bed, Bedstead and furniture and that my household furniture be equally divided between my Beloved wife, Hamah Sarvis and her two youngest children, namely, Lewis Floyd and Elizabeth Sarvis and what shall still remain of my stock, Kind, Household goods and furniture. I lend unto my Beloved wife, Hamah Sarvis during her natural life, and at her decease, I give the said property to her six named children, namely, Mary, John, Fitz, Cornelius, Benjamin, Louisa, Pawley, Lewis Floyd and Elizabeth Sarvis to be equally divided amongst them, Share and Share alike; also I Lend unto my beloved wife, Hamah Sarvis during her natural life, three tracts of Land joining each other, one bought of William Carlisle, one of
Mrs. Elizabeth McDildue and the plantation I now live on, the whole number containing six hundred acres more or less and at her decease, I give the said land to my youngest sons, namely, Cornelius Benjamin and Lewis Floyd Sarvis to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.

Also, I will that one hundred dollars be appropriated to the Education of my grandson, Richard Green Sarvis, also, I will that crop on hand and all the money that shall then remain at my decease to go to my beloved wife, Hamah Sarvis.

ITEM: I lend unto my Daughter, Mary Sessions, wife of Josias T. Sessions during her natural life the use of the following Negroes and their increase, namely, Rose, Peter and Dinah together with what stock, kind, household goods and furniture. She hath received from me during my life time and at her decease, I give the said negroes, namely, Rose, Peter and Dinah, with their increase to the Lawful Heirs of ehr body to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike--

Also, I will that one Lott in Conwayborough No. 252 be given to her and her heirs forever.

ITEM: I lend unto my son, John Fitz-Sarvis during his natural life the use of the following Negroes and their increase, namely, Old Tom, Clarender, and Jacob together with what Stock, Kind Household goods and furniture he hath received from me in my life time, and at his decease I give the said Negroes namely, Old Tom, Clarender, and Jacob, with their increase to the lawful heirs of his body to be equally divided amongst them, Share and share alike. Also, two tracts of Land on the north side of Potato Bed Ferry Road, containing Eight hundred and twenty acres, also, I will that one Lott in Conwayborough No. 280 be given to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM: I lend unto my son Cornelius Benjamin Sarvis during his natural life the use of the following Negroes and their increase, namely, Old Peggy, Isaac, and Venus, together with what Stock, Kind Household goods and furniture he hath received from me in my life time and at his decease I give the said Negroes namely, old Peggy, isaac and Venus with their increase to the alwful heirs of his body to be equally divided amongst them, Share and share alike. Also, I will that one Lott of Land in Conwayborough No. 294 be given to him and to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM: I lend unto my daughter, Louisa Pawley Beaty, wife of Jame Beaty during her natural life the use of the following negroes and their increase, namely, Sam, Amelia and Silvia and at her death I give the said negroes namely, Sam, Amelia and Silvia with their increase to the Lawful Heirs of ehr body to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike. Also, I will that one Lot in Conwayborough No. 266 be given to her and her heirs forever.

ITEM: I lend unto my son, Lewis Floyd Sarvis during his natural life the use of the following Negroes and their increase, namely, Sary, Ned, Hester, Ben, Daniel and Rose and their icncrease to the alwful heirs of his body to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike. Also, I will that one Lott in Conwayborough No. 238 be given to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM: I lend unto my daughter, Elizabeth Sarvis during her life time the use of the following negroes and their increase, namely, Jane, Henry Mariah, Dolly and Rachel, with their icncrease to the Lawful heirs of her body to be equally di-vided amongst them, share and share alike. Also, I will that one Lott in Conway-borough No. 224 be given to her and her heirs forever.

ITEM: It is also my express will and desire that if any of my six last children, namely, Mary, John Fitz, Cornelius Benjamin, Louisa Pawley, Lewis Floyd and Elizabeth Sarvis, should die without leaving lawful issue then and in that case, the property which I have lent to them shall be equally divided amongst the surviving part of them, share and share alike.
ITEM: Lastly, I do hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife, Hamah Sarvis, my exucutrix and my friend, Silvias Sweet and my son, Lewis F. Sarvis, my Executors to this my last will and Testament disannulling and revoking any will or wills heretofore made by me and ratifying, confirming and declaring this to be by Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of August in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty four.

John Sarvis (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed and Acknowledged in presence of us and each other in presence of the Testator.

Henry Durant
B. A. Thomson
W. W. Durant

WILL OF JOHN SARVIS CODICIL

I, John Sarvis having reviewed and considered my will aforesaid, have thought proper to add the following clause:

ITEM: It is my express will and desire that my seven oldest children, namely Calrky Smith, Samantha Hucks, Wealthy Dennis, Mary Sessions, John F. Sarvis, Cornelius Benjamin Sarvis and Louisa P. Beaty shall not have any further share in my property, they having received share during my Life time, except as specified, in the Will at the decease of my wife, Hamah.

Witness my Hand and Seal the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN SARVIS (SEAL)

Witness the word "NOT" in 3rd line, written before signing

Henry Durant
B. A. Thomson
W. W. Durant

Recorded in Will Book A, page 67
Recorded January 29th, 1835
John Durant Ordy. H.D.
Box 8 Bundle 1

FROM A NATIVE SON IN EXILE

In the years around the turn of the century a great many young men left Horry County to seek their fortunes in states to the south and west. The newspapers of the period are filled with letters from them that speak of homesickness and longing for news of the people they have left behind. In a letter from H. R. Todd sent from Galveston, TX, which appeared in the Horry Herald, March 27, 1902, is included a little poem that speaks of pride in the old home county.

She is no longer considered
Like a slave to be fed,
But her opinion is sought
By her rivals instead.

She is no longer considered
A story or a myth,
But an Independent Republic
With her power forth with.

Submitted by Catherine H. Lewis
GROWING UP NEAR WAMPEE
by W. Clyde Clardy
as told to Marguerite Lewis and Annette Reesor

(Recently ninety-three year old Clyde Clardy, who was reared near Wampee, was interviewed by two members of the Horry County Historical Society. This is his story.)

My father's family moved by wagon from Snow Hill, North Carolina to work in turpentine. My grandmother liked to tell ghost stories. One was about a ball of fire that kept moving about in a nearby house. It turned out to be a bunch of lightning bugs.

Malaria killed a lot of people, and many of them were put in a zinc casket that had a chain on it, then buried on their property. They planned to have the casket lifted out and returned to their former home in North Carolina to be permanently buried there, but none were ever moved.

I'd walk two miles to school, sometimes the ground was frozen. There was one teacher, and she taught all grades right through the tenth. I studied some eleventh grade subjects. The older students would be given work to write on the blackboard when she would be teaching the younger ones. She was an exceptionally good teacher, especially in math. When I went to Clemson I didn't have to take math. I had already had geometry and advanced algebra.

I lived a while with my grandmother in Little River and went to school there. I remember that there was another school near the muster shed. I don't know if they had a shed there or not, but that's where men had gathered to enlist in the Confederate Army. Now it would be right near the place where the Wards live, not far from St. Paul's AME Church.

I taught school before I went to Clemson. It was a two teacher school at Bucksville. I taught fifth, sixth and seventh grades. Some of the boys were as old as I was. There was aonly four months of school because money was scarce. The pay was $65 dollars a month. I visited around and rode a bicycle to school on something they called a road.

A day on our farm when I was about fifteen years old went like this: My daddy worked his farm just about as if it was a factory, and the hands were paid fifty cents a day. The mules were hitched up at sun-up. They'd ring the dinner bell at 11:30. It could be heard all over the farm. It rang again at one o'clock for the men to go back to work until sunset.

When I decided I needed more education I went to Clemson. It took days to get there. First to Conway to spend the night and catch the early train the next morning. I changed trains in Columbia and got to Clemson about eleven o'clock that night. That was in 1916. When I was at Clemson, there were two boys from Green Sea that I remember, and a boy from Marion who was kind to the Bells at Wampee.

During World War I I was sent to Columbia to the University to take a special eight weeks course. I was a non-commissioned officer, acting sergeant. I didn't have to do much work. We had to practice on making suspension bridges like the one that goes over a swamp. I remember my clothes were too big, we had to drill so many hours on the University athletic field. Then I was sent to Florida, just below Jacksonville. There I was issued clothes that fit. I remember the big guns that were fired at Jacksonville the night of Armistice. Everybody was happy, the war was over.

We had an epidemic of flu, it was all over the country. One Wampee man lost all three of his children. I got about 103 degrees of fever, but it didn't last long. The treatment at the hospital was very good. Help at the hospital was very
good, I had a special nurse. But some of the doctors got the flu.

The first real trip I ever took was when I went on my honeymoon. My wife had never been on a train, but I had, many times. We went to Asheville, N. C. We travelled around, my wife had never seen mountains. We started climbing up Sunset Mountain where we planned to look all around. She didn't make it. We went on the train and spent the night. While in Asheville we stayed at the Grove Park Inn.

In later years we travelled quite a bit. We went to New Orleans once, but that's a kind of spooky place. We got a guide to show us the cemeteries where they don't bury people as we do. They just put them up high. We also went to the Spanish settlement, and they had their street signs in two languages.

(At this point a boy in his early teens came in, spoke politely to the old gentleman and his guests, then went outside and began mowing the well kept lawn. Mrs. Lewis chatted with her former schoolteacher a little longer about how scared she was of him when he taught her, and about mutual acquaintances. As the interviewers left, they bid a reluctant goodby. Mr. Clardy had indeed taken them on a delightful trip into a bit of Horry County's local history.)

Spring Tour 1985 was a sentimental journey for many, a new experience for others. The committee arranged for a train trip to Myrtle Beach and back to Conway. There was no formal program, but Hoyt McMillan provided historical notes which are elsewhere in this issue of IRQ. The committee furnished cold drinks on a help yourself basis and many brought snacks for munching.

About a hundred members and guests met at the Conway depot and boarded the passenger car of the Horry County Railroad Company. The conductor, in traditional uniform, graciously helped the ladies aboard. Extra folding chairs were placed in the front section in order to accommodate the excited group. Many brought children along for their first real train ride. Horry's beautiful countryside, the river and the dark swamps were admired as they came into view.

En route to Myrtle Beach the passengers sat in the comfortable seats and chatted with friends, usually reminiscing about childhood experiences on the ACL train between Conway and Myrtle Beach. Some oldtimers missed the whistle stops at King's Crossing and Pine Island and the huge Myrtle Beach Farms Company's barn was no longer the landmark for journey's end at the beach.

On the return trip the passengers informally strolled around the car and chatted. Upon arrival at the Conway depot, a group of happy people assisted by the genial conductor, stepped down onto the foot stool, then back on Conway's soil. Many declared that it was the best train ride they had ever had.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL RAILROADS IN HORRY COUNTY

by BGen. Hoyt McMillan, U. S. Marine Corps (ret.)

These notes are prepared for members of the Horry County Historical Society on the occasion of their ride on the Horry County Railway from Conway to Myrtle Beach and return on Saturday, April 20, 1985.

In December 1887, after several years of planning, raising matching funds through bond issues and hard work on construction, the first train arrived at the new railroad station at the end of Main Street near the Waccamaw River at Conway. It was a time of celebration for all citizens of Horry County.

The railroad was built by members of the Chadbourn family of Wilmington, N. C. The Chadbourns had previously built a standard gauge logging railroad from Chadbourn, N. C., a small station on the "Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad", to Mt. Tabor, N. C. The plan was to extend this logging railroad on to Conway and to equip it with facilities and rolling stock for hauling freight and passengers on a regular scheduled basis.

The Horry Herald of December 15, 1887 carried the announcement that the train had come to Conway and quoted the telegram sent by the Chairman of the Horry County Board of Commissioners as follows:

To Honorable John J. Fowler, Wilmington, N. C.
The whistle of the locomotive in the Main Street of Conway, the completion of the Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph united us with the outside world for the first time and calls for congratulations on all sides, we send you a hasty greeting.

Signed: B. G. Collins*

(*Note: Collins was a partner with F. G. Burroughs in Burroughs & Collins Company.)

Burroughs & Collins Company of Conway planned to extend rail service from Conway to Pine Island and New Town (now Myrtle Beach) on the coast. However, Mr. F. G. Burroughs died in February 1897, and his plan for the railroad had not been finished. His oldest son, F. A. Burroughs, as an officer of Burroughs & Collins Company, continued the work on the railroad project and it was completed from the eastern bank of the Waccamaw River to New Town on the seashore in 1900 and named the "Conway and Seashore Railroad". Announcement was made on November 1, 1900 that the name of the seashore terminus was changed from New Town to Myrtle Beach.

Passengers and freight carried by the "Conway & Seashore Railroad" had to be ferried across the Waccamaw River to and from Conway until 1904 when a drawbridge was built by Burroughs & Collins Company and the tracks were laid to make connections with the rails of the "Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway Railroad" at the foot of Main Street. In July of 1904 the name of the railroad company was changed to the "Conway, Coast & Western Railroad" and the line was extended to Aynor.

In July 1905 the "Conway, Coast & Western Railroad" was sold to Mr. James H. Chadbourn. In October of the same year the Chadbourns sold the "Conway, Coast & Western Railroad" and the "Wilmington, Chadbourn & Conway Railroad" to the "Atlantic Coast Line Railroad", which operated these lines until sold to the "Seaboard System Railroad".

As early as July 27, 1905 The Horry Herald printed an editorial suggesting the removal of the railroad tracks from the center of Main Street in downtown Conway.
By the early 1920s the traffic on the railroad tracks down Main Street of the growing town of Conway increased until the trains dominated the movement of all vehicles there. An average of ten long log trains, in addition to the regular Atlantic Coast Line Railroad freight and passenger trains, passed over these tracks each working day. Finally, following a court order the railroad tracks were removed in 1928 from Main Street to their present location, which is about one-fourth of a mile east of Conway.

In February 1983 "Seaboard System Railroad" announced plans to abandon the fourteen mile line connecting Myrtle Beach and Conway.

The Horry County Railroad Task Force was organized to investigate ways to preserve the rail service between Conway and Myrtle Beach. In the end Horry County purchased the real estate and the fourteen miles of track and has leased it to be operated as a "short line" by the "Horry County Railway Company". Mr. Willard Formyduval is president and owner of the company and operates the railroad.

Mr. Formyduval stated that he is planning to operate a "camp car" and another passenger car (this one to have bucket seats) in carrying passengers between Conway and Myrtle Beach. He proposes offering on a trial basis regular passenger trips on Saturday and Sunday afternoons beginning June 1st. This added service should be a nice attraction for our permanent population as well as our summer tourists.